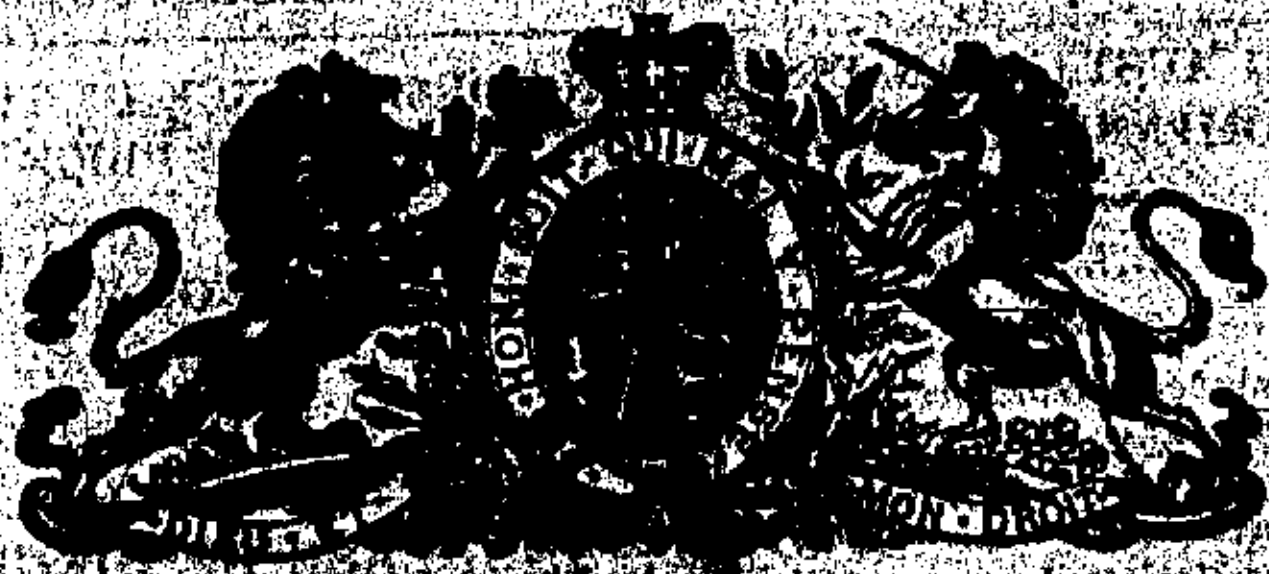


CHINA



MAIL.

Established February 1845.

Published every Evening, with which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List."

Vol. XXXII. No. 8946. 號九十月二年六十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1876.

日五廿月正年子丙

Price, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—P. AIGLE, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORDON, 121, Holborn Hill. E. C. BATES, BERRY & CO., 4, Old Jewry. E. C. BAKER, DRAGON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WILSON, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA.—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, and other ports. Also, KIELY & CO., Manila, Cebu, and other ports. Also, L. A. DE GRAGA.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED BY NATIONAL DECREE OF THE 17th AND 28th MARCH, 1848.

BY IMPERIAL DECREE OF 25th JULY, 1844, AND 31st DECEMBER, 1846.

Recognized by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30th APRIL, 1864.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 80,000,000 FRANKS. RESERVE FUND, 20,000,000 FRANKS.

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue de la Harpe, Paris.

BRANCHES.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseille, Brussels, Bombay, Calcutta, St. Denis (Ile de la Réunion), Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama.

LONDON BRANCH.—Bank of England, Union Bank of London.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the monthly minimum balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained at the office.

CHIEF DE GUERRE, Manager.

Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, Hongkong, May 14, 1876.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 100,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—E. R. BELLING, Esq.

Deputy Chairman.—AD. ANDER, Esq.

J. F. COOPER, Esq. S. W. POMEROY, Esq.

H. HOPKINS, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq.

A. MAYER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, JAMES GREGG, Esq.

Shanghai, EWE CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 " " "

" 12 " 5 " " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drifts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREGG, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road West, Hongkong, February 17, 1876.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

I have this day authorized Mr. J. Y. V. SHAW to sign my name per procura.

A. MACG. HEATON.

Hongkong, January 1, 1876.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

FROM this date and until further notice, Mr. G. DE CHAMPEAUX will act, at this Port, as Agent of the above Company.

By Order of the Directors, G. BERTHIAUD.

Hongkong, January 20, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late Mr. SIDNEY DRAGON in our Firm, ceased on the 9th September last.

Mr. ALFRED T. DOWAL was admitted a Partner therein on the 1st ultimo.

DEACON & Co.

Canton, February 1, 1876.

NOTICE.

WE have Established branches of our Firm at Hongkong and Shanghai.

Mr. E. COMBANTIN is authorized to sign by procuration in Tongkah.

LANDSTEIN & Co.

Hongkong, December 31, 1875.

NOTICE.

MR. MEYER, ELIAS SASSOON has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from the 1st January ultimo.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Hongkong, February 3, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Underigned have entered into Co-partnership from the First day of January, 1876, in the Business of Ship-brokers at this Port, under the style of MORRIS & RAY.

A. G. MORRIS.

E. G. RAY.

Bank Buildings, Hongkong, February 3, 1876.

Intimations.

TENDERS are invited up to Noon of the 21st instant, for the Removal of the Old Foremast of the "ISLES OF THE SOUTH," and for Replacing it by a New One.

Apply to THE BORNEO Co., LIMITED.

Hongkong, February 17, 1876.

WANTED, TO CHARTER, A VESSEL

to carry 300 to 500 Tons large Takasima Coal, either from Hongkong or Nagasaki to Providence Bay, Behring's Straits, in Lat. 64 deg. 22m. 30.74 N., Long. 173 deg. 17m. 18.58 W. To arrive about 12th June.

Tenders cannot be received after 21st instant.

For Particulars, apply, between 9 and 11 a.m., to Captain NOVOSILSKY, H.R.M.S. "VADIMSKY."

Hongkong, February 15, 1876.

G. O. ROGERS, DENTAL SURGEON.

GEON, No. 7, ARDEN ROAD, (will be absent at Canton for a few days from the 28th instant.)

Hongkong, February 10, 1876.

HOTEL DES COLONIES, SHANGHAI.

LES Propriétaires de l'Hotel des Colonies ont l'honneur d'informer M. M. les Voyageurs qu'ils viennent d'ajouter à leur restaurant, dont le bon renom est si bien connu, une nouvelle maison, et y attachent, pour leur plaisir d'offrir des Châliques splendides réunissant tout le confort, le confortable, les Chambres pour familles, Salles de Bains, &c. &c.

Voyageurs à la disposition de M. M. les Voyageurs. La Salle de Billard et le Bar sont complétement séparés de l'Hotel, et qui est une sécurité pour le bien être des visiteurs.

Les soins les plus minutieux sont donnés dans tous les services, et une garantie pour M. M. les Voyageurs, dont le patronage est sollicité.

A. ROISSON & Co., Propriétaires.

Shanghai, le 10 Février, 1876.

Intimations.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Yearly MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, Old Chambers, on MONDAY, the 28th February, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1875, the Report of the Directors; for the election of Directors and Auditors; also to declare a Dividend.

By Order of the Board, D. GILLIES, Secretary.

Hongkong, February 12, 1876.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 29th instant, both days included.

By Order, D. GILLIES, Secretary.

Hongkong, February 12, 1876.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the half-year ending on 31st December last, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum, say \$6.75 per paid-up Share of \$125, is payable on and after FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at the Office of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors, JAMES GREGG, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, February 17, 1876.

Entertainments.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY, C.B., C.R.

THE French "OPERA COMIQUE TROUPE," lately of PARIS, LONDON, ST. PETERSBURG, NEW YORK and SAIGON, Will have the honour of giving their next Performance, on

This Evening, February 19th, 1876.

"LE VIOLONEUX."

OPERA COMIQUE, MUSIC BY OFFENBACH.

SELECTIONS FROM "LA VIE PARISIENNE."

OPERA COMIQUE, MUSIC BY OFFENBACH.

Accompaniment by Mr. L'Amour Céphas, Director.

By general desire the Company have decided to give two more Performances.

ADMISSION.—Dress Circle and Stalls, 42; Back Seats, 41. Doors open at 8 o'clock; Performance to commence at 9.

Tickets may be had and seats secured at Messrs. KRUSE & Co., also at the door of the Theatre, on the night of Performance.

HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY.

PROGRAMME OF CONCERT To be given at the CITY HALL, COMMENCING AT 9 O'CLOCK.

PART I.

No. 1. Quintette.—Pianoforte, Two Violins, Viola, and Violoncello; Andante and Intermezzo. Carl Reinecke. Op. 68.

No. 2. Chorus.—"Lift up your heads."—Mendelssohn.

No. 3. Bass Solo.—"Juglied."—Mendelssohn.

No. 4. Chorus.—"How lovely are the messengers."—St. Paul.

No. 5. Duo.—Soprano and Mezzo-Soprano. "Recordare." from Verdi's "Requiem."

No. 6. Solo and Chorus.—"The Mary's Work."—Oratorio.

PART II.

No. 7. Trio.—Pianoforte, Violin and Violoncello; Adagio Cantabile, and Rondo all' Oubertine, from first Trio.

No. 8. Vocal Quartet.—"The Tark Song."—Hatten.

No. 9. Violoncello Solo.—"Schimmelfiedt." by Schumann.

No. 10. Solo and Chorus.—"In Carthage."—Rossini.

No. 11. Solo and Chorus.—"God Save the Queen."

Tickets price 2 each, may be obtained of Messrs. LARKE, WHAMPOA & Co., and at the door of the Hall on the night of the Concert.

ROBERT G. ALFORD, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, February 15, 1876.

FOR SALE.

SOME very superior OLD PORT WINE, just received, in cases of One or Two dozen bottles each.

Apply to J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co.

Hongkong, February 14, 1876.

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERMENTIONED LAND AND BUILDINGS.

AT HONGKONG.

INLAND LOT 82.—The well-known House and Offices lately occupied by Messrs. A. Heard & Co., adjoining the Cathedral Compound.

The Ground below the masonry retaining wall of the above, abutting on the Queen's Road.

Annual Crown rent, \$890.48.

MARINA LOT 111, WAREHOUSE.—First-class and extensive Godowns.

Annual Crown rent, \$324.

INLAND LOT 501.—Sited on the Bonham Road and one of the finest sites for Villa residences in the Colony.

Annual Crown rent, \$79.75.

FARM LOT 17, FUKOOLONG, adjoining Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's premises.

Annual Crown rent, \$25.

AT KOWLOON.

MARINA LOT 4.—With a frontage of 100 feet on the Fringe, and with an area of 30,000 feet.

Reduced Annual Crown rent, \$10.

AT YOKOHAMA.

LOTS No. 6 and No. 27 in the Foreign Settlement.

No. 6 is situated on the Bund, and comprises an eight-room Dwelling House, detached, with Garden all round, Office, Godown, Servants' Quarters and Outhouses. Area 1,064 Tanbals of 36 square feet.

Annual Ground rent, \$463.70.

No. 27 is separated from No. 6 by Water Street and comprises large Tea Factory and other Godowns, Fleet Silt Press, Commodore's Quarters, Stables and Fire Engine House. Area, 564 Tanbals.

Ground rent, \$154.97 per annum.

Applications for purchase, or further information, to be made to

J. WHITALL, T. G. LINSTEAD, Trustees of A. Heard & Co.'s Estate, 23, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

Hongkong, February 1, 1876.

Auctions.

FURNITURE SALE.

ELEGANT ENGLISH AND CANTON-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SEMI-GRAND PIANO, PAPER, PHETON AND PAIR OF PONIES.

A FINE COLLECTION OF FERNS, CAMELLIAS, ROSES, AND OTHER CHOICE PLANTS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY, the 29th February, 1876, at Noon, at "DUART," CAINE ROAD,

The Residence of the Honourable T. C. HAYLOR, Esq.,

The whole of his Handsome and Substantially made HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising,

Handsomely-carved EBONY SIDE and CENTRE TABLES, Mahogany Maroon Morocco Covered COUCHES and CHAIRS, Covered Bombay Blackwood COUCHES, and FLOWER STANDS, Inlaid Ormolu CHEFFONIER, and Japanese CABINETS, Handsome Mantelpiece MIRRORS, OIL PAINTINGS, CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS, CARPETS, Window Curtains, Gilt Cornices, Gasaliers, Aquariums, Brasses, and Pottery VASES.

Handsome BOOK CASE, Carved SIDEBOARD with MIRROR BACK, Glass and Crochery Ware, Silver and Electro Plated Table Ware, Whistling, Chairs, Clocks, Fluted Candlesticks.

Handsome GILT BRASS BEDSTEAD with Feather Mattresses; BUREAU with Mirror, Wardrobe, Chest of Drawers, Marble-top Washstand, Toilet Glasses, Cheval Glasses, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Lamps, &c., &c.

A GRAND PIANO by J. Broadwood & Sons, made expressly to stand this Climate.

One 4-wheeled PAPER PHETON, by LESTY, with a pair of WHITE PONIES, and Double Set SILVER MOUNTED HARNESSES.

Ladies & Gentlemen's Sedan CHAIRS, &c., &c.

The Carriage and Ponies, and the Plants will be sold at a 10 o'clock.

Catalogues will be issued prior to the Sale, and the Furniture will be on view on MONDAY, the 28th February, 1876.

TERMS ON SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7 1/2. The lots, with all claims and charges of description, to be paid by the purchaser, a risk on the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, Feb. 14, 1876.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

SUBSTANTIAL ENGLISH AND CANTON-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ENGRAVINGS, GLASS-WARE, PLATED-WARE, PIANO, &c., &c.

THE Underigned has received instructions from JOHN G. SMITH, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY, the 28th day of February, 1876, at Noon, at his residence, "Idle Wild," owing to change of residence,—

The whole of his Substantial English and Canton-made Household FURNITURE, &c., comprising: Drawing, Dining and Bed Room Suites, Glassware, Plated Ware, Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast Sets, Engravings, Pier Glasses, Gasaliers, Gas Brackets, Carpets, Window Curtains and Cornices, Marble-top Tables, Book Case, Dining Table, Side Board, Whistling, Chairs, Iron Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Toilet Tables, Washstands and Services, &c., &c.

And,

A Cottage PIANO.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7 1/2. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Feb. 17, 1876.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.

The Steamship "DOUGLAS," Captain BURNIS, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 20th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARKE & Co.

Hongkong, February 17, 1876.

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

The Steamship "CASSANDRA," Captain LARKE, will leave for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, February 16, 1876.

FOR COOKTOWN AND SYDNEY.

The Steamship "LY-BE-MOON," Captain G. R. STEVENS, will be despatched as above on the 23rd instant.

For Freight or Passage (having excellent accommodation for first-class passengers), apply to LANDSTEIN & Co.

Hongkong, February 14, 1876.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO & PORTS IN JAPAN.

The Company's Steamship "DIAMOND" will be despatched on or about the 25th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, February 16, 1876.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company's Steamship "MENDLAUS" will be despatched on or about the 26th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, February 16, 1876.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S.S. "MALACCA" will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the steamer with the next English Mail.

A. MAYER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, February 17, 1876.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

(Taking Cargo at through rates for NAGASAKI & HIOGO.)

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S.S. "TAMER" will leave for the above place about 24 hours after the arrival of the next English Mail.

A. MAYER, Superintendent.

Mails.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

and ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "OCEANIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th March, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe. Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of 29th Instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day: all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full, value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, February 3, 1876. me1



STEAM FOR

Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, Mediter-

anean Ports, Southampton and London;

Also, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship GOLCONDA, Captain C. ANDERSON, with Her Majesty's Mail, Passengers, Cargo, and Cattle, will leave this for the above places, on THURSDAY, the 2nd March, at Noon.

CARGO will be received on board until Noon; SPECIAL and PARCELS at the Office until 2 p.m. on the 1st Idem.

For particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong.

CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A written declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shipper to the Company's Agents with the Bills of Lading, or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any detention or prejudice which may happen from incorrectness on such declaration.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co. reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

A. MOIVER, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, February 17, 1876. me2

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S. S. "GREAT REPUBLIC" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th March, 1876, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsui Bussan S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. 14th Proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full, value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, February 18, 1876. me16

For Sale.

FOR SALE. HARTMAN'S PATENT COMPOSITION PAINT, For Ships' Bottoms.

Sole Agents for China, F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

Hongkong, January 6, 1876.

DO. DE MONTEBRILLO, CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts, \$12 per case (1 dozen). Halfs, \$10 per case (1 dozen). 5 per cent. discount on 20 cases.

Bourbon WHISKY. \$12 per case (1 dozen). FOR SALE BY HEARD & Co.

Hongkong, June 23, 1876.

Insurances.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$50,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

EDWARD NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1876.

YANG-TSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND RESERVE, \$500,000 TAIPEI.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the world at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an Interest Dividend of 15% to Shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distributed among Policy holders, annually, in cash. ALL the Profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 8, 1872.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE in Buildings or on Goods stored therein, in Cans in Matchboxes, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted in first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, terms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNOLD, KARBBERG & Co.

Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1872.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEE.

JAS. B. COUGHRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF His Majesty King George The Third, A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association. Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premiums contributed by each; the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, the above Association will allow a Brokerage of Thirty-three and One Third per cent. (33 1/3%) on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 8, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of \$10,000 on any class of risk, or to the extent of \$15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, January 3, 1876.

Insurances.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, ADELAIDE.

CAPITAL, £250,000.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company in Hongkong, China and Japan, are prepared to issue Policies of Marine Insurance, payable in Australia, London, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, China and Japan at current rates.

ADAMSON, REE & Co.

Hongkong, September 4, 1875.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons holding Warrants against unclaimed Dividends, Bids, or Bonds, are requested to present same for payment at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank before the 1st April, 1876; otherwise their claims will not be recognised.

ADOLF ANDRE, F. D. SASSBOON, Liquidators.

Hongkong, December 20, 1875. ap1

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE CO.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agent, in Hongkong, for the above-named Company, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire, on buildings and on Goods to the extent of \$10,000; at the usual rates, subject to an immediate discount of 20%.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premiums for Life Insurances in China.

Life Policies effected during the year 1875, share the Bonus to be declared on 31st December for the quinquennial period then ending.

A. MACG. HEATON.

Hongkong, September 27, 1875.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL \$2,000,000.

THE Underigned Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

ON SALE.

THE CHINESE READER'S MANUAL.

A HANDBOOK of Biographical, Historical, Mythological and General Literary References.

BY WILLIAM FREDERICK MATTHEW.

Price: \$3.

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Intimations.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE REDUCTION OF THE PRICE OF THE "SHANGHAI COURIER AND CHINA GAZETTE,"

IT WILL BE THE CHEAPEST DAILY PAPER IN CHINA and is a large

INCREASE OF CIRCULATION

ADVANTAGE TO ADVERTISERS IS OBVIOUS.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE "China Mail."

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent. on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the "China Mail" in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

CHUN AYIN, Manager.

Hongkong, February 28, 1874.

NOTICE.

In the Goods of GEORGE BARTY FALCONER, Deceased.

ALL Persons having any CLAIMS against the above Estate are requested to send in Particulars of the same to the Underigned, on or before the 28th Day of February, 1876, after which date no Claims will be recognised.

And all Persons being indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate Payment.

I. B. FALCONER, Administrator.

Hongkong, December 8, 1875. te28

NOW READY.

THE CHINESE REVIEW, Vol. IV, No. 3.

Edited by N. B. DENNIS, PR.D.

Annual Subscription, postage included, \$6.50.

CONTENTS.

The Folklore of China, (Continued from page 84.)

The Chinese Vernacular.

Trip to the City of Leen Chan.

Legend of the Building of Peking.

Chinese Explorations of the Indian Ocean during the Fifteenth Century, (Continued from page 67.)

An Introduction to a Retrospect of Forty Years of Foreign intercourse with China.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries on Eastern Matters.

Torments in British and Chinese Prisons.

Funeral.

Chinese Jesuitism.

Bells.

The Natural History of China.

Red as a Festive Colour.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office.

Hongkong, January 11, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's Festival (February 17, 1876) the "China Mail" will be issued DAILY instead of TWICE a week as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now reduced to those of the "China Mail." The unusual success which has attended the "China Mail" makes it an admirable medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one hundred copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address

MA. CHUN AYIN, Manager.

China Mail Office.

17th February, 1876.

Intimations.

PRICE \$6.

THE TREATY PORTS OF

China and Japan.

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH FISHING, WEDDING, HONGKONG AND MANILA. FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & YACHT MANUAL FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS, AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.

8vo. pp. 618. With 20 MAPS and PLANS.

By Wm. F. MAYNARD, N. B. DENNIS, and CHAM. KING.

COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B. DENNIS, PR.D.

LONDON: N. TAUBNER & Co. HONGKONG: China Mail Office.

Price, \$6, leather half bound.

The scope of this work includes detailed descriptions of important Rivers and Mountains, notes on the Climate and general TOPOGRAPHY, FAUNA, FLORA, GEOLOGY and METEOROLOGY of each Port and its neighbourhood, with Historical Notices and minute details respecting the rise and progress and social characteristics of the several foreign settlements. To these particulars are added summaries and statistics of the Trade of each open Port, compiled from official returns, together with statements respecting Customs, Quotas, and Regulations, Lists of British Consuls, Consulates, and of the various Agencies, giving full particulars of OFFICES and most of proceeding to the less frequented settlements are also included, combined with notes on DOMESTIC MARKETS and Mode of Living.

In addition to furnishing similar particulars, the Section devoted to Hongkong contains an historical sketch of Hongkong, which occupied public attention between 1841 and 1865, including Political Events, Changes in the Government Service, the passing of important Ordinances, the ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of EMPERORS, EMPERESS, and of the most notable PRINCES, ROYALTY, and of the most notable PRINCES, ROYALTY, and of the most notable PRINCES, ROYALTY, and of the most notable PRINCES, ROYALTY, and of the most notable PRINCES, ROY

For Sale.
CLEARANCE SALE.

SAYLE & Co. will offer, on and after **TUESDAY** Next, the 18th Instant, the remainder of their Winter Stock at Greatly Reduced Prices, consisting of:—

Winter Costumes and Polonaises.
Ladies' Jackets and Mantillas.
Fancy Dress materials of all kinds.
Wool Plaids and Flannels.
Silks and Poplins.
Wool Shawls and Cloaks.
Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats and Bonnets.
Fancy Wool Goods.
Lace and Linen Sets.
Scarves and Sashes.
Boys' Suits.
Children's Dresses.

&c., &c., &c.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
Queen's Road & Stanley Street.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

TWO Dwelling Houses and Offices, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs KAYNAL & Co.

The House No. 35, Wellington Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs ROSE & Co.

The Dwelling House and Office, No. 1, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs DAZEN & Co.

The Dwelling House No. 4, Alexandra Terrace.

The Store and Dwelling House, No. 31, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Miss GARRATT.

The House and Office No. 3, D'Aguilar Street, lately in the occupation of Mr F. DEGENAER.

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, December 20, 1875.

TO BE LET.

WITH Possession on 1st March next, the commodious and centrally situated Dwelling House at present in the occupation of Dr. O'BRIEN.

For all particulars, apply to
ROBERT G. ALFORD,
Surveyor, Club Chambers.

Hongkong, January 20, 1876. 1c29

TO LET.

FIRST Class STORAGE, GODOWNS, on the Praya.

Apply to
TAYLOR & THOMPSON.
Hongkong, November 20, 1875.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 5, Zeland Street.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, February 5, 1876.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. LORD OF THE ISLES,
FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THIS Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk, by Mr A. McE. HAZARD, into the Godown of Messrs Gilman & Co., whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to receive their Goods on the Wharf, are at liberty to do so.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless notice to the contrary be given before 10 a.m. To-morrow.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 24th Instant will be re-landed at the consignee's expense.

No Fire Insurance will be countermanded by Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.
Agents.

Hongkong, February 14, 1876. 1c22

GERMAN STEAMSHIP "BELLONA,"
Trommsdorff, Master, FROM HAMBURG
VIA SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk in the Godowns of the Under-landed, from whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to take their Goods from the boats alongside the Wharf, are at liberty to do so.

Goods remaining in store after the 24th Instant will be subject to rent.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary is given until 12 o'clock on the 15th Instant.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 14, 1876. 1c24

NOTICE.

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO, EX O. S. CO.'S S. S. STENTON, FROM LIVERPOOL.

SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from the Underland not later than the 24th Inst., for shipment per S. S. *Stenton*.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, February 19, 1876. 1c26

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

BRITISH BARK MARINA,
FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underland for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel, will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, February 4, 1876.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

Es "OCEANIC."
THIS Season's American HAMS and BACON in prime condition. Smoked SALMON.
Golden Gate Baker's EXTRA FLOUR in Barrels and Tins.
MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
Hongkong, February 19, 1876.

NOTICE IN EXPLANATION OF A SLANDER.

THE principles of right or wrong will reveal themselves in course of time, and this saying is clearly set forth in the History of China. When undue reliance is placed on statements by word of mouth, a good argument is always wanting, and this is what the Book of Changes has always guarded people against. If a man is not guilty of anything seriously wrong, is it likely that he will submit himself to be killed?

With regard to Lai Ming Chun, he is indeed a bare-faced fellow, and one who has no regard for anything. On the 27th day of the 10th Moon last year (24th November 1875), he slandered Messrs. Tangshun Yee and Woo Lin Tak by falsely accusing them of being engaged in the nefarious trade of selling people for the purposes of emigration, and that in their transactions they were in fact kidnappers.

And finally, he recorded the same in the *Tsun Wan Yat Po* (The Universal Circulating Herald), so that Messrs Tang and Woo had thought of suing him before the local authorities, so that he might be punished for libelling people's characters.

Fortunately for him, however, Lai Ming Chun learnt in time of his own wrong in slandering the character of good men, and now he has voluntarily consented to pay the penalty of bearing the legal expenses in the sum of \$600, and to pay also (into the poor box) \$25, for the relief of the Hongkong poor; also, from his own funds, to pay the costs of inserting in the Chinese and foreign newspapers, three of each, for the period of one month, an article, in order to redeem himself from what he has been guilty of. But this, nevertheless, would not actually be sufficient to cover the enormity of his sin. The reason why Messrs Tang and Woo condescended to these terms was because they had been advised by intimate friends, who urged that, inasmuch as both parties were Chinese men, how could they, Messrs Tang and Woo, have the heart to see him (Lai Ming Chun) put in a goal of the foreigners? So that it would be far better that they should forgive him, but inflict a small penalty by way of a small warning.

It so happened, luckily, that Messrs Tang and Woo's magnanimity proved to be as expansive as the sea and as capacious as the ocean, and it was thus that the matter was put an end to. This is sufficient to show that Messrs Tang and Shun are peaceful and quiet men, and that they have done a very good act. But Lai Ming Chun is a man who is very much conceited (lit. the night pedestrian who thinks a great deal of himself), and one who falsely dilates in satire and raillery. He began life in a very mean position, and is not of a respectable family (lit. the descendant of the pure and white). While in a menial position, he, moreover, offends his superiors. Therefore it would not be arbitrary were he to be banished beyond the frontiers, nor would it be too much were he to be put to the sword (lit. under the axe). Now that he is only fined in so small a sum, it is indeed his good fortune that he has escaped greater consequences.

ONE WHO UPHOLDS JUSTICE.
Hongkong, 19th Feb., 1876. 1c19

* This has reference to a Chinese story, which, in its moral, is very similar to the Frog and Bull story in Zuo's Fables.—Translator.

NOTICE.

A MAN's character should be judged from what it has been before, and by that means elegance or worthlessness can be discerned. A story should be judged by its true or false bearings, so that right and wrong may be distinguished. These remarks apply to the case in which Messrs Tang Shun Yee and Woo Lin Tak were, on the 27th day of the 10th moon last year (24th November 1875), slandered by Lai Ming Chun.

Messrs Tang Shun Yee and Woo Lin Tak have been residing for more than ten years in Hongkong and have always been employed in representing Nam Pak Hong in their transactions with foreigners. While their character stands high, their conduct is excellent, and they have for a long time back been respected by both Chinese and foreigners. They have not only borne a name that is approaching to anything improper, but they have not in the course of all their actions done anything objectionable. Unexpectedly, however, slander came upon them unwares, but of course, when virtue stands high, reproach will come. They were therefore falsely charged by Lai Ming Chun's letter, which was void of all truth, with selling people for emigration abroad. They are indeed labouring under a false imputation from which it is now difficult for them to clear themselves. Our office, therefore, in punishing Lai Ming Chun for having done what he ought not to have done, orders him—and he consents—to pay the sum of \$600 in way of legal expenses; he has also by way of punishment to pay \$25 into the Poor Box for the benefit of the Hongkong poor. He is further punished by having to pay the expenses of advertising in the Chinese and foreign newspapers in the Colony, three of each, for the period of one month, a notice which will bring before the public his sin in this defamation. Reparatons like these will, perhaps, ally in a time the indignation which Messrs Tang and Woo feel.

When a man finds fault with others he ought to be first of all looking at himself.

THE Chinese steamer *Fuyeh* reports fine weather to Pedro Blanco, when had thirk fog. Anchored at 10 p.m. 18th until 18th at 9 a.m. Passed the P. & O. steamer off Ninipia.

The British steamer *Abbotsford* reports fine weather the whole passage.

The Br. str. *Rajamattianhar* reports fine weather up to the 18th, when experienced dense fog, which caused us to anchor the whole night outside.

CARGO.
Per *City of Peking* sailed Feb. 15.—For Yokohama, 1,995 bags Sugar, 570 bags Beans, 195 pkgs. Merchandise. For Higo, 600 bags Rice, 123 bags Tapioca, 16,205 bags Rice, 230 bags Beans, 80 pkgs. Tea, 47 boxes Opium, 2,377 bags Sugar, 12 bxs. Patna Opium, 400 bags Silks, 308 bags Tin, 1,895 pkgs. Merchandise. For La Libertad, 1 case Flores Silks. For San José de Guatemala, 4 cases Silks. For Panama, 4 cases Merchandise. For Callao, 42 boxes Malt, Opium, 11 boxes Silks. For Philadelphia, 88 pkgs. Merchandise. For Cincinnati, 3 pkgs. Tea. For New York, 51 bales Silks, 10 boxes Vermillion.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.
MAILS WILL CLOSE:
For MANILA.—Per H.I.R.M.S. *HADAMACK*, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the 20th Inst.

For MANILA.—Per Ship *LIBERTY*, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the 20th Inst.

For SWATOW.—Per *NORNA*, at 7.30 a.m. on Monday, the 21st Instant.

For COOKTOWN.—Per *NAMOA*, at 2.30 p.m. on Monday, the 21st Instant, instead of as previously notified.

For SINGAPORE and PENANG.—Per *ASANDRA*, at 2.30 p.m. on Monday, the 21st Instant.

General Memoranda.
TUESDAY, Feb. 22:
9 p.m.—Concert at City Hall.

Goods per *Lord of the Isles* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23:
Lyon-moon leaves for Cooktown and Sydney.

THURSDAY, Feb. 24:
Noon.—French Mail leaves for Port of Call and Europe.

Goods per *Bellona* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

FRIDAY, Feb. 25:
Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs. Lang, Crawford & Co.

Diomed leaves for Shanghai on or about this date.

SATURDAY, Feb. 26:
Midnight leaves for London on or about this date.

Shipping Orders regarding Optional Cargo ex *Stenton* for shipment per *Diomed* must be obtained from the Agents not later than this date.

THIRD DAY.

quies whether he himself is unblemished. Now Lai Ming Chun, as a man, is not one who is numbered among the gentry, nor is his name pronounced by the lips of the illustrious. Yet he falsely dilates in slenderous language and spreads diffused by word of mouth stories to the detriment and pollution of (the good name of) Messrs Tang and Woo. It was right therefore, that Messrs Tang and Woo sought to sue him in the Courts of Justice, and he was on the eve of being punished by the utmost penalty of the law. Fortunately, however, Messrs Tang and Woo's magnanimity is expansive as the sea and as capacious as the ocean, and they deal with people liberally; with that end in view, they therefore prefer, instead of punishing him, as he rightly deserved, to forgive him of the enormous crime of which he has been guilty. Having ceased litigation now, they have no resentment against any one, and by so doing, they cherish the friendly tie that exists amongst the Chinese clans. They have also shown that in doing this they are inflicting a lenient punishment for the sake of a great warning. They are indeed fully sustaining the benevolent principles of the great man, and for this act of theirs, may the happiness (or good fortune) of Messrs Tang and Woo never grow less.

THE UNIVERSAL CIRCULATING HERALD (TSUN WAN YAT PO).
Hongkong, February 19, 1876. 1c19

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
Feb. 19, *Fuyeh*, Chinese steamer, 320, Swatow, Shanghai Feb. 13, Amoy 15, and Crow 17, General.—O. M. S. N. Co.

Feb. 19, *Abbotsford*, Brit. steamer, 643, C. Patterson, Bangkok Feb. 10, General.

JOHN, MATTHEWSON & Co.
Feb. 19, *Rajamattianhar*, Brit. steamer, 934, Hopkins, Bangkok Feb. 11 (5 p.m.), Rice.—Y. N. Far House.

Feb. 19, *Korvar*, Danish barque, 317, L. C. Grove, Sydney Jan. 6, Coal.—ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

DEPARTURES.
Feb. 19, *Lai Yuen*, for Shanghai.

19, *Ocean*, for Amoy.

19, *Thingitalla*, for Saigon.

19, *Burmese*, for S'pore and Rangoon.

CLEARED.
Auguste, for Whampoa.

Dora, for Swatow.

Crigit Lee, for London.

Cap Horn, for Rajang (Borneo).

Crusader, for Swatow, &c.

Yungking, for Swatow, &c.

Penguin, for Saigon.

Morning Star, for Bangkok.

Young Steam, for Bangkok.

PASSENGERS.
ARRIVED.—Per *Fuyeh*, Mr Watt and 60 Chinese.

Per *Rajamattianhar*, Mr and Mrs Da Costa and 2 children, and 2 Chinese.

DEPARTED.—Per *Lai Yuen*, 165 Chinese.

Per *Burmese*, 33 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.
The Chinese steamer *Fuyeh* reports fine weather to Pedro Blanco, when had thirk fog. Anchored at 10 p.m. 18th until 18th at 9 a.m. Passed the P. & O. steamer off Ninipia.

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Shipping Orders regarding Optional Cargo ex *Stenton* for shipment per *Diomed* must be obtained from the Agents not later than this date.

THIRD DAY.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.
ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right Reverend Bishop Burdon; The Rev. R. Hayward Kidd, Colonial Chaplain. On the First and Third Sundays in each Month.—At 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Sermon and Celebration of the Holy Communion. On the Second and Fourth Sundays in each Month (and Fifth, if any):—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon. On all Sundays.—At 4 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. On Wednesdays: at 5 p.m., Evening Prayer (shortened form) and exposition of Scripture. On all Holy Days.—At 8 a.m., celebration of the Holy Communion.

Military Service.—Rev. W. H. Baynes M.A.—At 8 a.m., Morning Prayer and Litany alternately, Sermon and Celebration of Holy Communion every Sunday.

UNION CHURCH.—Minister, Rev. James Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 a.m. Afternoon, 6 p.m.

ST. PETER'S SHAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev. W. H. Baynes, M.A. Service at 5 p.m. every Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the First Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

ST. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev. A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen (all services in Chinese). Morning Prayer, Litany, Bible Lesson, and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3 p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in the German language, by Pastor E. Kitzke, every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.—Wellington Street. Very Reverend G. Burghig-noli. In the morning, at 8 o'clock, 1st Mass; at 7, 2nd Mass; at 8, High Mass, with Sermon in Portuguese; at 10, Military Service, Mass and Sermon in English. In the afternoon, at 4, Catechism in Portuguese, English and Chinese; at 4.30, Sermon in Portuguese; at 6, Benediction.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHAPEL.—Spring Gardens.—In the morning, at 7, Mass with Sermon in Chinese. In the evening, at 6, Benediction.

ROMAN CATHOLIC REFORMATORY, West Point.—Rev. D. Vignani. In the morning, at 7.30, Mass.

Shipping.
Daylight.—*Douglas* leaves for Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.
Shipping.
3 p.m.—*Cassandra* leaves for Singapore and Penang.

Tenders Close.
Tenders to Repair the British Ship *Teles of the South* will be received at the office of the Agents up to Noon.

Meeting.
9 p.m.—Meeting of Victoria Lodge.

TO ADVERTISERS.
It is requested that all advertisements be sent, when practicable, by 4 p.m., to allow of the early issue of the paper.

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.15 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.
HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEB. 19, 1876.

DESPITE the fact that public attention in this part of the world has been but slightly directed towards the coming Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, the ancient kingdom of China will, we are glad to learn, be represented at the new "World's Fair" in a manner not wholly unworthy of its extent and resources.

The effective organization of which Mr. Robert Hart is the head has enabled action to be taken to this end which in other countries would necessarily have been left to private enterprise.

A sketch of what is being done to induce a better knowledge of the products and capabilities of the oldest of nations on the part of the youngest will, we doubt not, prove of interest.

It is now about twelve months since the Chinese Government began its arrangements for taking part in the exhibition. The first steps looked towards a far more complete representation of the industries, manufactures, products of the soil and of the mine, everyday life, costumes, manners, arts, &c., of China, than was made even for Vienna. But the political apprehensions which soon afterwards arose consequent on the Yunnan outrage, and the claims made by various powers on the Chinese Government, led to the abandonment of this exhaustive scheme. The gentlemen appointed to superintend the work were compelled to remain inactive, and for some months it appeared uncertain whether China would be adequately represented at all. Time went on, and the opportunity of getting together a perfectly complete collection was irretrievably lost. It was only late in 1875 that the sky, having somewhat cleared, it was determined to participate as fully in the Exhibition as the time then remaining would permit of. It was then too late to enter upon an elaborate undertaking, but orders were issued which, though reducing the extent, have left undoubted the representative character of the exhibits, and bid fair to result in a creditable outcome.

The arrangements made for the purpose by the Inspector General of Customs divided the ports of China into two sections—North and South; the former including all ports North of Foochow, and the latter comprising Foochow and the ports to the South of it. To one of the Commissioners of Customs (Mr. Dettling) was assigned the Northern section, while to Mr. Commissioner Drew was assigned the Southern. A leading

American merchant at Shanghai was also named a member of the Commission for the North, while a gentleman in Hongkong has accepted a like office for the South. To the Commissioner for the former section was also delegated the task of providing for the forwarding of the collections from both sections to Philadelphia, and of preparing for the installation arrangements—such as obtaining show-cases and the like made in China. Admirable cases have been manufactured at Ningpo of inlaid wood, each case being in itself a model of some well-known Chinese structure. These will give a distinctively Chinese character to the exhibits, which could not have been secured in any other way.

It is, as we have said, a fact that no very public announcement of these arrangements has hitherto been made. And this is perhaps fortunate, as it turns out, inasmuch as the space assigned to China—only 7,500 square feet—will be filled as it is; and the display, in point both of fittings and the objects exhibited, will far surpass, not what could have been done had more time been allowed to the manufacturers, but what has been done at previous exhibitions in which China has been represented. The Collection will contain a very fair exhibit of the articles comprised in the Export and Coast trades, and will embrace truly complete and excellent displays of every description of Tea and Silk made by two leading American Mercantile firms. The foreigners resident at the various ports generally have also shown considerable interest and readiness to oblige whenever applied to; and this makes it a matter of additional regret that more space and time were not at the disposal of the Commissioners for availing themselves of such courteous services to the full. Free or reduced freights have been granted by all of the Coast transportation steamers from whom they have been requested, and we are glad to learn that the Pacific Mail Company has also proved true to its liberal traditions and has not carried out its announced intention of charging full rates. The Central Pacific railroad has acted in a similar manner.

It is gratifying to note the intelligent appreciation, arising partly from pride and partly from self-interest, which some of the Chinese manufacturers evince when talked to on the subject of the exhibition. At Canton and Ningpo, and we believe elsewhere also, some of them have contributed very largely. We are not yet in possession of information regarding the collection from the Northern section, but it will, we understand, by no means fall short of that from the South, in which the most attractive features to general observers will be the blackwood furniture, embroideries, silks, ivory, and China lacquer-ware in which most Europeans delight. The first shipment took place both from Shanghai and Canton by the Pacific Mail steamer of February 15th, and one of the Commissioners of Customs (Mr. Hammond) is now on his way to Philadelphia to receive the articles on arrival. A catalogue of the objects forwarded is being prepared for issue by the statistical department of the Customs at Shanghai. China will therefore be properly represented at Philadelphia, though we think it a pity that the contempt so often felt by Home Americans for Chinese matters has found expression in allotting to the most

The following is the order of Service of St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, Sexagesima Sunday, 20th February, 1876.—

Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion at 11.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Colonial Chaplain; First Lesson, Genesis, iii.; Second Lesson, Matthew, xxvii.; Verses 27 to 57; Venite, 9 Moser; Te Deum, Oakley; Benediction, 8 Moser; First Hymn, No. 139; Kyrie, "Missa de Angelis"; Second Hymn, No. 450.

Evening Prayer and Sermon at 4.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Colonial Chaplain; First Lesson, Genesis, vi.; Second Lesson, Romans, iv.; Psalms, 110 Monk; Service, Trimmel in F.; Anthem, "But the Lord is mindful of his own." No. 14; Hymn after Sermon, No. 20 in Moser.

Harper's Bazar is responsible for the following paragraph:—

Not long ago the Japanese frigate *Tokubata* arrived at the port of San Francisco. She is the largest ship of that nation that has crossed the Pacific. The Japanese navy is comparatively a new institution, having had no important existence until three years ago. At present it consists of twelve stanch vessels, four of which are used for training purposes, and the *Tokubata* is the largest of them. She was originally built for the English navy, but was purchased a few years ago by the Japanese government.

The *Daily Press* publishes the following telegram:—

London, Feb. 18.—England, Russia, and America support the steps Germany has taken at Peking relative to the plundering of the *Anna* at Foochow.

The Squadron calling at Singapore is only ordered to China to protect shipping, owing to the plundering of the *Anna* during the absence of several of the vessels in the Straits.

India enters into the postal union from the 1st July next. The postage *ad* Southampton will be sixpence, *via* Brindisi eightpence.

A Royal Commission relative to the slave trade has been appointed.

A motion has been made by Sir Stafford Northcote that a Loan should be obtained from the Public Debt Commissioners to pay for the Suez Canal shares. The debate was deferred till Monday.

SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before His Lordship Chief Justice Sir JOHN SMALL.)

19th February, 1876.

Regina v. Chang Aze.

OBTAINING GOODS UNDER FALSE PRETEXTS.

The prisoner was arraigned for obtaining on the 20th January last 4 catties and 4 tins of sausages from the Yee Wai Kee eating-house by false pretences, and for obtaining some roast ducks and fowls from the same shop on the 21st January last.

The Attorney General, the Hon. J. Bramston, prosecuted.

The following Jury was empanelled:—Messrs C. P. Chater, Miguel De Souza, Thomas Williamson, Wm. Rathbone, F. G. Dittmer, Gerardo Dos Remedios and E. L. Woodin.

Mr Chater was called yesterday, but did not answer to his name until some minutes after a Jury had been empanelled. He was requested to attend to-day, when his Lordship would decide whether he would fine him or not.

His Lordship said he ought under regular circumstances to have fined him, but as he had appeared within so short a time afterwards, and as he was to serve to-day, his Lordship would not fine him.

The prisoner, Chang Aze, pleaded guilty to the indictment.

His Lordship then proceeded to pass sentence. In doing so, he said he had the history of the prisoner since 1870, and it was so remarkable that he would read it out. It appeared from the record that the prisoner was sent to jail in 1870 for twelve months' hard labour for being found in a gambling house, the latter six months being for default of a fine of \$150. He was also to give security thereafter for twelve months. He was discharged from jail on 3rd August 1872, having been unable to give the required security. On the 26th February 1873, he was again sent to jail for one month with hard labour as a rogue and vagabond. He was also to give security for two months. Not being able to give this security, he was discharged on the 25th May 1873. On the 21st January 1875, he was sent to twelve months' hard labour for obtaining goods under false pretences, being four months each for three separate offences. He was discharged on the 20th January 1876, and on the very day he left the jail, he committed the offence with which he was now charged. The next day he again obtained some roast ducks and fowls, and he appeared, his Lordship observed, to have been living luxuriously since he was discharged from jail. He was, however, caught and was brought here. His Lordship thought he should not be so often before the Magistrate, and he would therefore be kept in prison for such a period that he should not trouble the Magistrate or this Court for at least some time to come. He was then sent to three years' penal servitude.

Regina v. Wong Shin.

BURGLARY.

The prisoner was indicted for burglariously entering the house of one Chang Koon Po, a rent collector, living in a house in Yee Yik Lane, West Point, on the night of the 15th February inst.

His Lordship having turned over the depositions observed that he found the prisoner was a native of Tamoo, and asked where that place was, and what dialect the prisoner spoke.

Mr Rosario, the Court Interpreter, replied that Tamoo was near Canton, and that the prisoner was a "Hakka."

His Lordship thought they ought to have a Hakka interpreter. He observed that Lai Ahong was the interpreter at the Police Court in this case. Who was he?

Mr Rosario, after a short conversation with the prisoner, addressed his Lordship, "Yes, my Lord."

His Lordship: "Yes, what?"

Mr Rosario: The prisoner says he understands me, and I understand him.

His Lordship said the prisoner might understand the interpreter in reference to that one single question. It was very different in a long narrative. His Lordship

might understand a solitary sentence in a foreign language, but he should be sorry to be tried in a foreign language if he was to be tried before a Judge.

The interpreter at the Police Court was then sent for; meantime, everybody was kept waiting.

Mr Lee Hong Mee, the Hakka, Chin-chew and Malay interpreter at the Police Court, having arrived, the case was proceeded with. The facts were the same as those elicited at the Magistrate. An entry to the house had been made by the removal of the wedge in a wooden bolt of the door. The prosecutor was alarmed, and a search was made, resulting in the prisoner being found concealed behind the door. There was a bag close to where he was, and it contained a box of matches, a torch, a centre-bit, and other burglarious articles.

The prisoner was found guilty and was sentenced to two years' hard labour.

This closed the Sessions for the current month.

OUR COINAGE SYSTEM.

(Continued from page 4.)

We have recently had occasion to chronicle many fluctuations in the money-market, and to deplore the confusion and most serious fall which has taken place in the value of Mexican dollars. To-day however we propose to consider the currency question from a more domestic point of view and to direct the attention of our readers to the abuses of an arrangement the long acceptance of which with the public is its only plea—and that a very bad one—for a further lease of life. We refer to our most awkward, unsatisfactory, and extravagant coinage system, to which we firmly believe may be traced no small amount of the uncessary expenditure of our daily existence. The complications resulting from a mixed currency of Chinese tael notes and Mexican dollars are absurd and needless enough; but this we are far to pass over for the present. But here in Shanghai we virtually have no coinage, and this lack of what exists in every civilized and uncivilized community in the world must bring about its own punishment. One of the most primary symptoms of incipient emasculation from pure savagery is the recognition and acceptance of some medium of exchange. It matters not what form it takes; be it the Hindoo cowrie or the Chinese cash, the dollar, the dust or the doubloon, every nation and commonwealth has its established currency, and the model settlement is a striking and indiscreet exception. True, there are coins, and plenty of coins, in circulation; but we have no proper and authorized coinage. It would be a difficult task, for instance, to obtain change for a dollar. At the present rate of exchange, four English shillings would be a lib-ral equivalent, although we have known cases in which that sum has been indignantly rejected, when proffered instead of a sturdy Mexican; but there are ten chances to one against one's obtaining off-hand even so large a number of coins as this, all belonging to the same family. Here in Shanghai, we have the dollar and the half-dollar—both recognized by all; but a florin is as often as not tendered for the latter, while francs, shillings, ten-cent pieces and "two-annas-bits" are indiscriminately added to make up some approach to the value required. As to verifying the correctness of one's change, in the case we are supposing, the calculation would be so intricate, and the various exchanges to be taken into consideration so perplexing, that the time spent upon the problem would far outweigh the amount at stake; for as the proverb says, time itself is money. Therefore, to obviate the difficulty, we have fallen back upon the simple expedient of ignoring coins altogether; we never pollute ourselves now with the touch of filthy dross, but are content to sign promissory notes at sight, instead. Of itself, the system is an excellent one, and answers all the purposes required. Nothing is easier than to initial a check, and turn it over to the compadre for payment when it is sent in. But in this very simplicity lies its danger. In the first place, the mere fact of having no standard coin in circulation, less than a dollar, causes one almost insensibly to look upon that sum very much as we look upon a shilling at home; and this is proved by the fact that in India people regard rupees in exactly the same light. We shall always spend too much money as long as the dollar is our standard coin. Men spend five dollars here, in cases where they would not dream of spending a sovereign at home. They give a dollar just as naturally as they would a shilling; and why? Because there is no lower coin in circulation with a specific nomenclature. A ten-cent piece is looked upon almost like a farthing, and chucked away accordingly. It will be found that wherever there is a coin universally recognized as the average or standard of exchange, upon which calculations are based—such as shillings in England, francs, and dollars in Shanghai—the expenditure in such countries will bear a distinct proportion to the value of the coin; and we find consequently that where we pay a shilling at home we pay a rupee in Calcutta, and twice the value of a rupee in China and Hongkong.

To revert, however, to the coin system, we have to remark—though the observation is by no means new—that it may be traced a vast amount of the extravagance and lavish expenditure which still exists to a great extent amongst us. Take the instance of a game at loo. At a game of loo, when a man need not be surprised at losing fifty or sixty dollars, he scribbles a check for the amount, and refers it to the compadre when it is sent in; he never sees the money and he never sees it go; it is simply a question to him of writing down the sum either on the right or the left hand side of his account book, if he keeps one. But if his friend had to put his hand in his pocket and pull out the sixty shining, clinking, weighty fellows that are worth more than a ten-pound note, he might think his evening's amusement was somewhat dearly purchased. We quote a moderate amount, but our readers might be amazed to learn that six hundred might be raised in the same way. And the same in making purchases. The *Coincidence Press* well calls the coinage system a social evil. The prices which we pay without a murmur are in many instances much too high, and they would not be maintained for a single week were ready money the order of the day. But in the coinage system lies their strength; it is so easy, so convenient, and above all so little irritating to the feelings to scribble one's name at the bottom of a sheet whereon even the amount signed for is not mentioned, only the commodity which is served. The evil is one, however, which will have to work its own cure. In fact there is no doubt that the cure has been partially effected already; there is far less gambling

and far less recklessness in expenditure than there were four or five years ago. Of course the reason is obvious. But we are afraid that a radical change will never come about as long as the slight and informal promissory notes called "chits" are accepted in the place of coin, or while we have no recognized standard of exchange more moderate in value than the four-shilling Cap of Liberty.

THE CHINESE AND CALIFORNIAN LAW.

An interesting case is reported from Washington under date of Dec. 14. The *San Francisco Bulletin* says:—

The Supreme Court yesterday heard the case of Oh Y Lung on error from the Supreme Court of California, involving the question of the constitutionality of the law of California, requiring the master, owner or consignee of any vessel bringing immigrants to the State, who are lunatics, idiots, deaf, dumb, blind, crippled or infirm, not accompanied by responsible relatives willing to support them, or convicted criminals, or debauched or low women, to give bond in \$500, that they shall not in any case become a charge on the State, within two years of arrival. Oh Y Lung was owner of twenty-two Chinese women brought to San Francisco, by the steamer *Japan* of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. This case is to test the law, the other women being discharged upon *habes corpus* by Judge Field of the Federal Circuit Court. The law was the law of the State. General Piorepont submits that as plaintiff is a subject of a foreign government that has treaty relations with the United States, the Federal Courts have jurisdiction, and argues at great length that the State law is unconstitutional as being in conflict with treaties with several powers, and therefore an attempt to regulate commerce between the United States and a foreign nation. Under the law he contends that the passengers from Great Britain, France, Germany or China, being subjects of either of these countries, be they ever so rich or exalted, and though accompanied by a retinue of servants, may be excluded, unless a bond is given. If he is infirm or crippled, unless accompanied by relatives, etc., or if he happens to have been convicted of a political offence in trying to aid his countrymen in establishing a constitutional government, or if the passenger be a woman, and she is lewd, if she is debauched, or if she is drunk, or if she is a political intriguer, or in any other way, she must be excluded. If the Commissioners of Emigration are satisfied that a female passenger is lewd, no matter what her relations, even though the wife of an English diplomat, or if another woman is debauched, being the wife of a French actor, he must take the same course taken with Oh Y Lung and his associates, and the same action would deprive the person convicted of the political offence of the rights of asylum. The Attorney General quotes largely from Webster. He shows that to be lewd is not necessarily to be unchaste, as regards the intercourse of the sexes.

The right to exclude Chinese women cannot be maintained under the police power of a State. The ballet and other theatrical exhibitions are prohibited in several States, but if a French ballet dancer or actress should wish to visit any of these, she could not be prevented from landing at the ports by any State statute or general law. It was not in the police power of a State, such a law would be inconsistent with the Treaty with France, contrary to well established principles of commercial intercourse, and is void. The police power of a State is limited, and cannot be used to contravene lawful authority of the Government, or to disturb those well established principles which govern the intercourse of nations. Should California become a Mormon State, and the Legislature attempt to exclude gentiles, a law to that end would be void. Where the execution of a law is to affect treaty relations, a single State of the Union is not a sole judge of what laws may be passed. For its own security the right of self-defence is conceded to every State; but, as Justice Grier says in the passenger case, the powers used in self-defence and protection against harm cannot be perverted into weapons of offence and aggression on the rights of others. The California statute on Chinese women amounts to an exclusion of emigrants or visitors, while Mexican women of the same class, arriving by rail or otherwise than vessels, are exempt, and this distinction is made in violation of the laws of Congress, and the fourteenth amendment, providing, among other things, that a State shall not deny to any persons in its jurisdiction equal protection of the law.

Mr Gould, for the State, controverts these points and maintains the theory of the State Court, that the case is within the proper definition of the police laws of the State and therefore valid.

With this case is heard that of John and Thomas Henderson vs. Mayor Wickham and the Commissioners of Emigration of New York, involving the same question under a similar statute of New York. The case comes from the Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, where the law was held as valid on demurrer, and the complaint was dismissed. It is here maintained that it is to be treated precisely as if it had imposed the tax on alien passengers, and for these reasons and those set forth in previous cases, the *Attorney-General* says it cannot be sustained.

The Rice, Sugar and Tea Trade to San Francisco.

(Continued from page 4.)

The Rice imports at San Francisco for the past two years compare as follows:—

1874. 1875.

China, lbs. 81,638,100 45,364,000

Hawaiian 1,251,600 1,682,800

Siam 1,444,600

Various 52,100 42,700

Totals 84,386,300 48,389,300

The bulk of our Rice supply comes from Hongkong, and is called China by courtesy or custom. The revenue regulations of China are very strict against the exportation of Rice, and if any reaches Hongkong it is in a surreptitious manner. The Hawaiian Rice received here is mostly in the form of paddy, for which there are two advantages, namely, lessened duty and a finer polished kernel, which fully compensates for the loss in cleaning. The Hawaiian Rice is from the Carolina seed, and as it can be laid down here much cheaper than imports from the East, and answers fully as well, it of course takes the preference with the masses of the white Rice-eating population. The Chinese do not use it, as there is not enough "swell" in it to suit them; be-

sides it costs more. It may not be generally known, but we believe it is the case, that San Francisco is a large importer of Rice from any other port in the United States. This is, of course, due to our large Chinese population, among whom it is a staple article of diet. We exported less than 2,000,000 lbs. Rice last year, principally to British Columbia, against 2,370,000 lbs. in 1874, and 3,283,000 lbs. in 1873. The quantity taken for consumption and export has been increased from 28,600,000 lbs. in 1874 to 39,600,000 lbs. in 1875. We began the year with a stock of 7,000,000 lbs, and closed it with a stock of 11,600,000 lbs. Apart from a cargo of 1,500,000 lbs. which arrived yesterday (Jan. 13) from Hongkong, our imports of the article since the 1st January have been light, while our prospective receipts are also small, there being only one cargo due and three more on the way from Hongkong. The occurrence of the "Year next monsoons" will render shipments from the primary markets light until after the celebration of that event, which usually lasts a week, or through one change of the moon.

The imports of Sugar compare as follows:—

1874. 1875.

Batavian, lbs. 3,241,600

Central American 5,066,800 727,600

China 16,493,600 5,577,700

Hawaiian 13,565,200 17,815,700

Manila 33,277,000 26,246,100

Peruvian 1,097,700 12,500

Various 6,700 10,600

Totals 72,738,500 50,396,300

The above comparison is of interest. Most of the Sugar received from Batavia, China, Central America and Peru is of high grade. There is a determination among the local refiners to shut out all grades of sugar as cheap as possible, and the result is seen in diminished imports. The refiners obtain their chief supply from the Philippine Islands, though during the past year they have purchased largely from the Hawaiian planters, which accounts for the increased imports from Honolulu. The total imports of raw Sugar here last year were considerably over the consumption, but the deficiency is accounted for by the large stock carried over from 1874 and the heavy receipts of Eastern refined Sugar by railroad and steamers from New York.

Our imports of Tea compare as follows:—

1874. 1875.

China, lbs. 1,775,300 1,735,800

Japan 8,278,000 4,781,400

Totals 10,053,300 6,517,200

These figures do not include the large transit trade, which amounted to over 18,000,000 lbs. by rail alone. There was also exported 639,000 lbs. by steamer, chiefly to New York.

NEW GUINEA.

(Full Mail Budget.)

It is satisfactory to observe that since fuller information concerning New Guinea has reached the Australian colonies the agitation for the immediate annexation of that great island has to a considerable extent cooled down. The Imperial Government has stated plainly that there is no intention at home of adding another overgrown tropical possession, and the Australians themselves will probably admit ere long that the sudden mania for extension was only one of those spasmodic fits of ill-regulated energy which, like the "rueuses" of the gold-diggers, are liable to occur in newly settled colonies. Certainly when the two chief arguments put forward in favour of annexation are, that we know nothing of the interior of the country, and that if the island at some future time were conquered by a foreign Power it might under certain circumstances be used to harm the vigorous young communities of Australia, it may fairly be said that the advocates of instant seizure feel their own case to be a bad one. The fact is, Australian statesmen and journalists were carried away by the enthusiasm of the moment, and the recent annexation of Fiji led them to imagine that the mother country would yield to their wishes without examining into the facts. We hope that the question will now be more soberly discussed by those who are immediately concerned, and that steps will be taken to control the interference gradually springing up between our countrymen and the Papuan people, and that the Papuan people will be enabled to see whether New Guinea was suitable for colonization as for the purposes of entomological research, returned with very discouraging accounts. Papua is evidently no very favourable field for those enterprising agriculturists who cannot find scope enough for their energies in the millions of acres lying uncultivated around them in Australia. According to Mr Macleay, the shores of the Gulf of Papua are densely populated. The natives possess some degree of civilization and a fair knowledge of agriculture. Both races, the yellow and the black, visited by this expedition would speedily resent any attempt to oust them from their lands. Here, as in the more civilized islands of Polynesia, every acre of valuable ground is owned by the townships, and the various tribes would make common cause to resist an invader. It may be presumed, therefore, that any such wild scheme as that "promoted" by Lieutenant Armit for partitioning New Guinea among his followers, after the fashion of Herodotus, could only be successful at the expense of a considerable war. Mr Macleay, as well as the Italian traveller, M. d'Albertis, gives most of the natives on the coast the same favourable character in regard to their treatment of strangers that had previously been given them by Captain Moreby. The missionaries, however, state that they have discovered a peculiarly ferocious tribe of cannibals in this region who devour their captives in much the same piecemeal fashion that Bruce described the Abyssinians to have adopted in consuming their cattle on a march. It will probably be found that the tribes of the interior are more savage and ignorant than those of the sea-coast, but so far very little progress has been made in the interior. Even the trip of the steamer *Blanchard* up a salt water inlet from the sea brought out no new facts, and in all likelihood, though M. d'Albertis still maintains his post at Yule Island, the London Missionary Society has established eight or ten mission stations on the coast and in the neighbouring islands. Little more will be learned until a well-fitted steamer contrives to push its way up the large river known as the Fly. In short, when the really trifling amount of information which has yet been obtained about this vast island and its inhabitants is taken into consideration, the original proposal for off-hand annexation can only be regarded as absurd.

INDIAN TROOPS FOR ENGLAND.

Appropos of the difficulty in raising troops at home, a correspondent writes to the *Times* as follows:—

"Why should we not have recourse to India? It is asked. When properly led, there are no finer soldiers in the world than the men composing our Sikh and Ghorka regiments, and it would surely be a simple matter to draft some of these home annually, so as to complete our home establishment; besides, being born soldiers, these men are hardy, and can well stand change of climate. Apart from the moral effect which would be produced on the Continent by our thus turning our Indian resources to account, the thing would not cost and react on the native mind; for these men would return to India with their minds opened to the power and resources of England, and as fresh men would be sent to take their place, the impression would go on increasing. For my part, I should like to see a Sikh doing duty at Buckingham Palace."

Upon this the *Oxford Mail* remarks:—A host of objections on the score of expense of transport, and maintenance at home; of duty deserted in India and of obstacles of every description to the maintenance of a native corps in this country, present themselves. But in the face of them all we should like to see the experiment of the introduction into England of a native corps adopted, provided the troops were a party to the transfer—that is, willingly placed themselves at the disposal of the authorities for temporary service in England. They would have to put up with similar troubles to those which meet Europeans who serve in India, from change of climate, and conditions of life; but the offsets to these are so considerable, that the native soldier coming to England might fairly consider himself the luckiest man in the army. We also believe that such a corps would be extremely popular at home. The native soldiers—especially if they were genuine specimens—would be looked upon with curiosity and interest, and they would be real pioneers of that migration from the East which must become general as the isolation of prejudice and superstition is broken down. To entertain the idea of Indian soldiers for England is at least more feasible than that of Indian domestic servants for England, and we may live to see both common among us. As to the Ghorkas, they have added greatly to the reputation by their operations against the Malays.

A TURKISH ESTIMATE OF ENGLAND.

The following remarks on the policy of England towards weaker nations may be read with interest by our English readers and by Chinese authorities and journalists with profit. We quote the Ottoman paper *Ishtikak*, published at Stamboul:—

As regards their respect for the laws of justice and equity, we must also confess that the English deserve the palm over our other friends. They have never claimed the right of protecting the subjects of any other Power on the pretext of identity of religion. Their counsels are thoroughly acquainted with the extent of their powers and duties, which consist simply in settling the private disputes of their countrymen, and they have never invited natives of the country to change their nationality in order to assume English protection. Identity of religion has never afforded them an excuse for unduly sheltering any person under their protection; they have never been guilty of the meanness of paying assassins to revolt by fallacious promises of support, of liberty and independence, in the hope of upsetting the legitimate government and profiting by its ruin. In short, they have never swerved from the principles of equity which are prescribed by civilization.

The characteristic which especially distinguishes the English, is their religious respect for established conventions and treaties. They have never trodden such bonds under foot, nor have they ever without adequate reason invaded the territory of another State. It is related to us that wherever they go, they have at heart the spreading of civilization and the respect of the laws which insure the liberty of their subjects. They enlarge the circle of commerce without for that purpose prejudicing the interests of others, a fact which indicates the excessive probity of this nation. They do not covet the possessions of others, and they do not cherish the terrible idea of extending their dominion over all the civilized countries of the world. At the present day they rule over nations who exceed them four or five times in numbers, but not an individual of those nations has, on account of religious differences, been deprived of the smallest of his rights. Liberty of conscience exists wherever the English govern. In India there are fifty millions of Mussulmans, and not one of them has been forced to renounce his faith. On the contrary, the English have officially asked for a Mussulman priest to go and teach the Mussulmans at the Cape of Good Hope the religion of their ancestors. Had a Bekir Effendi is now entrusted with this holy mission: They have never compelled their subjects, Mussulmans or not, to send their children to English schools in order to learn that language exclusively; they have never used any other means of coercion, tending to suppress the individuality of the numerous races which prosper under the flag of England or the religions professed in their immense dominions, and that because they have no thought of universal empire. History mentions more than one nation that has followed a course diametrically contrary to that of England.

The English are not like other nations. They seek not to further their own interests by injuring their neighbours; but they defend their interests while defending those of other nations. They owe their wealth to their industry. We are glad, therefore, that the interests of England are in harmony with ours, and we pray that this source of good feeling may always subsist between them and us.

Miscellaneous.

A curious snake story is told by the *New York Herald*. While out hunting, Mr Richard Ives discovered a large cave in the side of a hill under a rock, and while apparently heard the squeaking of pigs inside. He stepped close to the mouth of the cave to investigate the matter, and to his horror, protruding the head of an immense rattlesnake with a pig in its mouth. The pig was about four months old, and weighed about 75 lbs. He summoned a number of his neighbours, with guns and pitchforks, who built a large fire in the mouth of the cave in order to drive the snakes out. In about an hour they commenced pouring out of the burning hole. As they approached

ed in sight, the parties fired upon them from the top of the cliff. They continued to pour out until the surrounding woods for twenty yards square was literally covered with dead and live snakes. They killed 310, but many made their escape. The largest one killed, a male, was ten feet long, and measured around the body one and a half feet; the next largest, a female, was seven feet long, and measured one foot around the body. The largest snakes have been preserved in alcohol, and will be on exhibition at our fair, free of charge. The cave was literally filled with heads of sheep, pigs, &c., which had been captured from the surrounding country.

The London correspondent of the *Times* of India writes:—"Speaking of the King of Denmark, I am reminded of another curious bit of news, which set all the gossips of the clubs ago this week. An order is said to have been sent to large Dundee manufacturers, through the Danish Government, for the immediate supply of 200,000 soldiers' knapsacks to be furnished to a Copenhagen contractor before the 1st of January. What could such an order mean—the wisecracks asked—what does Denmark want with such a preposterous lot of tin knapsacks? Then some brilliant genius flashed a flood of light upon the mystery at once. The Princess Dagmar, wife of the Czarowitz, is a Danish Princess, and to cloak his designs, the Emperor of Russia has ordered these knapsacks through Denmark—their real destination being Russia, where great secret preparations are being made to commence a campaign in Central Asia in the spring and push vigorously eastward. There stands the whole plot revealed and the visit of the King of Denmark in all a part of the same dark design. The simple interchange of the Danish word merely a device for spying out the land and marking how public opinion in England tended, and whether any active preparations were going on in our arsenals and dockyards. Is not that a pretty plot? Perhaps you treat it with incredulity. Well, possibly you are right, but if you would have been hardly said to do so at Boodle's or White's during the past week, for the idea was in great favor there. The conspiracy seems to me to be a trifle too elaborate to be credible! I dare not say more; the awe of the Club circles is upon me. One thing, however, is certain, that the order for the knapsacks has actually been given to that Dundee firm."

Quotations.

Hongkong, Feb. 19, 1876.

OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash... 60 1/2

" Old Patna, cash... 60 1/2

" New Benares, cash... 60 1/2

" Old Benares, cash... 60 1/2

" New Malwa, cash... 60 1/2

" Old Malwa, cash... 60 1/2

" Allowance Tael, 12 a 32

" Old Malwa, cash... 60 1/2

" Allowance Tael, 16 a 32

CAMPOR, ... 14

QUICKSILVER, ... 91

SALT PETRE, ... 4 1/2 a 5 1/2

Exchange.

Bank, 6 months' sight, ... 3 1/2

Credit, 6 months' sight, ... 4

On Calcutta, Bank demand, ... R 225

" Bombay, demand, ... R 225

" Shanghai, demand, ... 7 1/2

" Shanghai, 30 days' sight, ... 7 1/2

Bar Silver, 17, dwt. B., ...

Sycee, ...

Upon the valley's lap
The liberal morning throws
A thousand drops of dew,
To wake a single rose.
Thus often, in the course
Of Life's few fleeting years,
A single pleasure costs
The soul a thousand tears.

DRAMAS.

If the red elayer thinks he slays,
Or if the slain thinks, he is slain,
They know not well the subtle ways
I keep, and pass, and turn again.

Fear or forgot to me is near,
Shadows and sunshine are the same,
The vanished gods to me appear,
And out to me are shame and fame.

They reckon ill who leave me out,
When me they fly I am the wings;
I am the doubter and the doubt,
I am the hymn the Brahmin sings.

The strong gods pine for my abode,
And pine in vain the sacred seven;
But thou, meek lover of the good,
Find me and turn thy back on heaven.

A MAN'S action is only a picture-book of his creed. He does after what he believes.

Poetry must be "affirmative. It is the piety of intellect." Thus saith the Lord," should begin the song. Any word, every word in language, every circumstance, becomes poetic in the hands of a higher thought.

Dis philosophy which a nation receives rules its religion, poetry, politics, arts, trades and whole history.

To the poet, the world is virgin soil; all is practicable; the men are ready for virtue; it is always time to do right.

As the bird alights on the bough, then plunges into the air again, so the thoughts of God pause but for a moment, and then form a new choice of words for him who clearly sees the truth. That provides him with the best word. If your subject do not appear to you the flower of the world at this moment, you have not rightly chosen

THE impressions on the imagination make the great days of life ; the book, the landscape, or the personality which did not stay on the surface of the eye or ear, but penetrated to the inward sense, agitates us and is not forgotten.

OUTSIDE of the nursery the beginning of literature is the prayers of the people, and they are always hymns, poetic—the mind allowing itself range, and therewith is ever a corresponding freedom in the style, which becomes lyrical.

NATURE is the true idealist. When she serves us best; when, on rare days, she speaks to the imagination, we feel that the huge heaven and earth are but a web drawn around us; that the light, skies, and mountains are but the painted vicissitudes of the soul.

MAN runs about restless and in pain when his condition or the objects about him do not fully match his thought. He wishes to be rich, to be old, to be young, that things may obey him. In the ocean, in fire, in the sky, in the forest, he finds facts adequate and as large as he.

He who has once stooped beside the grave, to look back upon the companionship which has been for ever closed, feeling how impotent there are the wild love and the keen sorrow, to give one instant's pleasure to the pulseless heart, or atone in the lowliest measure to the departed spirit for the hours of unkindness, will scarcely for the future incur that debt to the heart which can only be paid by tears.

the test or measure of poetic genius is the power to read the poetry of affairs—to fuse the circumstance of to-day; not to use Scott's antique superstitions, or Shakspeare's, but to convert those of the nineteenth century and of the existing nation

In poetry we say we require the miracle. The bee flies among the flowers and gets mint and marjoram, and generates a new product which is not mint and marjoram but honey. The chemist mixes hydrogen and oxygen to yield a new product, which is not these, but water; and the poet listens to conversation and beholds all objects in nature to give back, not them, but a new and transcendent whole.

SHADOWS please us as still finer rhythm
Architecture gives the like pleasure in
the repetition of equal parts in a colonnade
in a row of windows, or in wings; garden
by the symmetric contrasts of the beds and
walks. In society you have this figure in
bridal company, where a choir of white-
robed maidens gives the charm of living
statues; in a funeral procession, where a
wear black; in a regiment of soldiers in
uniform.

IMAGINATION is central; fancy is superficial. Fancy relates to surface, in which great part of life lies. The lower is right said to fancy the hair, eyes, and complexion of the world. Fancy is a willful imagination, a spontaneous act; fancy, a play with dolls and puppets which we choose call men and women; imagination, perception and affirming of a real relation between a thought and some material fact. Fancy amuses; imagination expands and exalts us.

BISHOP OF TEMPLE ON APOSTOLICAL SUCCESSION.—The Bishop of Exeter, having been interrogated by a foreign ecclesiastical delegate as to whether apostolic succession is a doctrine of the Church of England, has replied as follows:—"The Church of England desires to include within her ranks both those who hold the doctrine of apostolic succession and those who do not. As to the creed of the latter she nowhere requires any of her members or ministers to hold that doctrine. To meet the needs of the former she provides that all her ministers shall profess that succession is a fact."

(1) to meet.

Paris, Dec. 3d, 1876.
It is the present moment that Dio's name is more powerful behind the scenes than people think; and if the adverse vote of the life senators and the coming election for both houses force him from his official reserve, he will undoubtedly become a rabid power in the State. His high personal character, his undoubted ability, his enormous wealth, his lineage which set a value on his hospitalities, his poverty and command in the army—all give him an influence it is impossible to estimate while his childless state secures him the deep trust and warm affection on the part

of his nephews, the Count of Paris and the Duke of Chartres. The count is clever, studious, patient, and it is his interest to affect the position of the dauphin of an expectant house, and to reserve himself, aloof from active politics, for the chances of the future. The Duke of Chartres is less clever, but more popular, than his elder brother, and is adored in the fine cavalry regiment he now commands. France does not forget that, in the recent war, this Prince left the comforts of an English home, and shared all the hardships and dangers of the campaign in the Loire, incognito, under the simple name of Captain Robert Lefort. The gallant prince is a born soldier. When his family was in banishment, he obtained foreign service and fought with the Italian army in the war of 1859 when but a mere lad. He afterwards served in Spain, and finally with his elder brother in the American Civil war. Innumerable stories are told of the Duke of the heroism when engaged in those wars, and of the patriotic manner in which he always turned his fondest thoughts towards France. Suppose I relate one of these little anecdotes. It was on the 21st of March 1859, on the evening of the Battle of Palestro. The contest was a desperate one, and the 3rd Regiment of Zouaves, detached as a guard of honor for Victor

Emmanuel, contributed much to the success of the day by a brilliant bayonet charge. Colonel Chabron of that corps was in his tent refreshing himself with a glass of the wine of the country after the heat of the day, and an officer of the 64th Regiment of the line was sitting near him on the ground. They were speaking of the battle, when a soldier appeared at the door of the tent, saying:—"A Piedmontese officer wishes to speak with you, Sir." "Let him in," said the colonel. A tall young man, wearing an Italian uniform, presented himself, and delivered his message, which was that King Victor Emmanuel desired that the two hundred Austrian prisoners the *Zouave* regiment had taken, should be sent to the Italian camp. The colonel said the request should be obeyed; and the Piedmontese officer inclined his head as if in thanks, asked him to take a glass of wine, and said, "It is all I can offer you." "Certainly, colonel, with pleasure!" and he took a glass and drank, with signs of strong emotion, to the health of the French army. "Why," said Colonel de Chabron,

"you speak our language admirably for a foreigner," "Nothing wonderful in that," colonel; it is my native tongue." "What?" exclaimed de Chabron, "are you French?" "Born at Paris," said the young officer with a sigh. The colonel started—"And your name?" "I am called de Chartres, colonel." The officer of the 64th started from the ground. Both bent low before the young man, who was much moved at the colonel with tears in his eyes said—"May God bless and preserve you!" That colonel of French Zouaves is now a general, and a member of the National Assembly, and is one of those who were last week elected senators for life. The ex-prime minister languishes in his last days, and instead of dissolving this assembly as was expected, will probably extend its sittings for a long time next month. Paris

into the theatre, and the first place for those paid country gentlemen, who have a couple of hours to spare, is the lounge at Versailles, during the day and the evening, when one can come in to dine at Brabant's in the evening, and go to see or to hear *Don Juan* at the opera, or to see *Rossi* at the Italian theatre. To say "to see" designedly, for fashion brings crowds who do not understand a word of Italian to witness the performances of the great tragedian in the Shakespearean plays, which he has had translated into his native language. So ignorant are the majority of anything foreign to them, that they can understand no Italian, and are like the herd of literature, that so maintain shopkeeper in this city, who asked about *Rossi* after his appearance, replied—"Ah *Rossi*, and *Hamlet*, I know. It is an Italian who delivers a lecture on a skull." But *Sigismund Rossi* is a wonderful actor, and if he does not treat the great character of Shakespeare according to our English tradition of the parts, he at least excites and terrifies by the originality of his performances.

latest character is *Macbeth*, and I do not think I say much for him when I express my opinion that he understands that difficult part infinitely better than Mr Irving who seemed to me, when I saw him the other day in London, to look more like a wriggling snake than a man, and to represent *Macbeth* as a feeble-minded, weak creature whose nature would never have permitted him to conceive, or be pushed to, such a course.

on to the crimes he conducted. Probably also the finances of the legislature were probably also helped in this way.

Paris is beautiful just now, the rigours of the week's frost being succeeded by sun and days, quite springlike. The streets are amazingly full of these happy French crowds who never crush. Every one is full of good nature, making those little puny phrases of presents which the nearness of the new year renders a work of necessity.

If not of love, in French society. The shops are all doing a roaring trade, and in one this year complains of "hard times."

The streets remain crowded up to 6 o'clock at night, and no return is threatened of that frightful fog of last week which the Parisians say, was an unexpected visit from London to their city. The only persons who really seemed to enjoy themselves stopped all traffic in Paris for an hour were the professors in the Sorbonne. On the memorials entering the sightless memorialists had to have remained comfident at home after planting their chairs at the accustomed points, and attaching the faithful dogs, holding the usual tails, their faithful mouths. At midnight *Mesieurs les Adjudes* come down, and bring back these canine agents and their copper

Of the new candidates to the Senate a Chamber of Deputies, one of the most remarkable in Prince Pierre Bonaparte, who had addressed the voters of a Corsican electoral district. This sad member of not very reputable family in his young branches gave the first shock to the throne of his good-natured cousin early in 1870 by shooting down in his drawing-room gun Victor Noir. I do not think the husband of the Brussels milliner has much chance of success even in Corsica. The election of Bishop Dupanloup to the Senate was a vacancy at Orleans, for which there was no objection. The bishop would have been himself repelled to the new Low Roman, but I do not think he will have much influence in maintaining his successor. Old Dupanloup had had a varied and somewhat romantic life, and the sentimental has probably appealed up to his intelligent mind more a secret which it would not be worth a few leys to hear. Just consider that this septuagenarian prelate, who is kept a school was in his day succeeded in confessing to the Duke of Bordeaux, Chaplain of the Dauphiness, and

to the young sons of Louis Philippe, to say nothing of Roger Tiobonne, whose tutor he was. "But probably the most interesting of all his contents" was old Talleyrand, an unfrocked priest and bishop himself. "I think it was in 1838, when the great French diplomatist died, after passing his eightieth year. Probably more, to please his niece, the duchess of Dino, than anything else, the old for on his deathbed consented to confess and receive the last rites of the church. "What clergyman would you wish, Sir?" inquired the duchess. "The young Abbé Dupanloup, whom I have so often seen at your reception; he interests me," answered the dying old man. Accordingly the Abbé Dupanloup was quickly at Talleyrand's bed's head. "What he heard from him no one," of course, knows. In one little hour it would have been impossible to hear all the sins the great diplomat committed against the church and against society. Possibly, the man was contrite and confessed every crime he recollected. Possibly, as his habit was to deceive all the world in life, he deceived the priest also, in his latest moments. Such was certainly the general opinion of the day, and the following epigram was written by one of the wags of 1838; some say by M. Thiers:—

Si ce trompe du même coup,
Si ce n'est vrai, c'est vraisemblable,
Le bon Dieu, les moindres, et le diable,
Et de Quelen et Daplanlong.

The helping hand given by England to a purely commercial undertaking—"fear we must feel guilty to some small part of that hypocrisy with which our more candid, if not less moral neighbours charge us—in Egypt, seems to encourage other great speculative undertakings. The trial works of the submarine tunnel between France and England will be almost immediately commenced. The engineering opinion here still continues favourable to the practicability of the scheme." They speak of a new sub-Alpine tunnel to connect France with Italy. Nor has M. de Lesseps by any means given up his idea of the great Asiatic railway which is to connect India at Calcutta with the eminent gentleman at Jerusalem. But the eminent gentleman at Jerusalem, with his family, has just left Egypt. But the Geographical Society after an important meeting the day before yesterday, and in the absence of M. de Lesseps, had a very full discussion of his gigantic project. Several

distinguished engineers, savants, and members of the institute were present. M. Cotard, the well-known engineer, introduced the Asiatic Railway project. He said it was proposed to start this line from Orenbourg, the extreme point of the present Russian railway system, and unite it to the Indian system. It would pass through Turkistan and cross the Himalaya, so as to issue out and end at Peshawur. The undertaking would put the 100,000 kilometres of European railways in direct communication with the 12,000 kilometres of Indian lines, and the distance between Paris and Calcutta would be thus divided: From Paris to Orenbourg 4,600 kilometres; from Orenbourg to Peshawur 3,750 kilometres; from Peshawur to Calcutta, 2,530 kilometres. The approximate time of the journey would be 12 days.

by these unkind, though not untrue, remarks from Paris. The suggestion that the Government should charge each first-class passenger is 1,350 francs, or \$54. There have been, as you will guess, going rather fast here with a project which seems to me to be something of a very moonshiny idea." But since, Lord Palmerston's remarks on Suez, and M. de Laizer's opinions on railways at their origin, it is dangerous to sneer at any conception of possible success.

Two distinguished Frenchmen died suddenly in Paris yesterday. The Viscount de Guichenot began life as a journalist, and subsequently became intimate secretary to Napoleon III. He was a man of high fortunes. He was Senator, Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, and held the high post of Ambassador at Constantinople when the revolution of the 4th September upset the empire. The Marquis de St. George was also connected with the press and with dramatic literature. He was one of the best known Parisian figures for the last

to fifty years. The statue of the old emperor
is to-day restored to the summit of the
Place Vendôme, and the painter Courbet
who pulled it down, has had his infamous
work for nothing. *Appropos* to the vanities
of painters, let me tell a story of an artist
who in the eccentricity of fashion sold his
last work this week for 40,000 francs.
My friend said to him—"My dear fellow, you
gave your picture for nothing. I know

man who would give 40,000 francs merely to see it." "Ah! you see what fame is," exclaimed the delighted artist. "But should add," said his friend, "that the gentleman who would give the money to see it appears to be blind."

It has often been strenuously asserted that no person has ever yet lived to exceed the age of one hundred years. Who is a right and who wrong in it would be difficult to say, but we doubt if a case of such longevity has ever been really satisfactorily established. The following statement made in the *Washington Chronicle*—if true—settles the question at rest: "You recently published an account of a Revolutionary soldier, 114 years old, which induces me to write you the following account of old Fortunate Snow, who is one hundred and twenty-two years of age. I visited him on the 9th July 1869, and learned from him his story. When I, his country friend, a Frenchman, 60 years of age, came out in 1782, he was 16 years old, came out and said 'I am 16 years old' was in the house. Snow made his appearance tripping down the stairs as nimbly as a boy, without ex-

and a stink. He said he was born in Georgia, near town, O. C., and was twenty-five years old when the Revolution began. He was married at twenty, and became the father of thirteen children, the youngest of whom is a daughter, fifty-three years of age, died ten years ago. He belonged to Captain Sumner who served under General Marion. O. Fortune served with his master through the war and the war, and in nearly every battle he showed his gun and took it from his shoulder when he retired, and he was called "Old Gunsmoke." He loved the negro, well as his white wife, and old man would be seen for love's sake.

"He moved from South Carolina near Mobile, and lived there nearly ten years. At the death of Captain Sumner he gave a Mr. Chapman, his son-in-law, \$500 dollars to support old Fortune to the balance of his days. This man Chapman lived forty-seven years and died, and he the old negro still held old hands. He subsequently moved to Gibbs County, this State, and settled near Vicksburg, about six miles west of the city."

On examination with the ophthalmoscope

found his eyes perfect in all their parts. The ophthalmoscope revealed a healthy condition of these organs of hearing. He told me that he went totally blind at the age of about ninety, and remained so for about two years. His hair, white as wool, all came out. Subsequently his sight returned, and a new growth of hair made its appearance, which is now about half grey. He never suffers with toothache, not having an unsound tooth in his mouth—nor any other kind. He enjoys good health, wears no spectacles, nor took a dose of medicine from a doctor. He presented his Bible at the eighth chapter of the book of Revelations, which he read loudly and distinctly without faltering. He says he loves fish and hunt, and can shoot birds and squirrels without aid of glasses. He is very pious, and believes strongly in the "good God," as he calls him, who, he said, took him safe through the Revolutionary War. He reads his Bible and prays a good deal. He has been strongly urged to go to the Centennial, but has refused all solutions, and says if the folks "want to see him let 'em come."

"This venerable coloured person recently emigrated to Mississippi with a large body of negroes who took the train at Humboldt, where hundreds of citizens visited him to see the oldest man living. Many will probably doubt this statement, but a conversation with him would convince anyone of its correctness; besides, there are hundreds of respectable persons who would corroborate what I have given above."

A telegram from Madrid, dated December 26, published by the *Daily Telegraph*, gives further details respecting Lieut. Cameron's expedition.—"The gallant explorer, in traversing the breadth of the entire continent from Zanzibar to Angola, met, on the whole, with a favourable reception by the natives. He reached Benguela on the 7th and Loanda on the 19th of November, with fifty-seven East Coast men, all in good health. It was Cameron's intention to remain at Loanda until an opportunity arrived for sending his men home round by the Cape to the East Coast. It is understood that the intrepid traveller has accumulated some very valuable geographical materials, besides a large amount of general scientific information. He carries the especial interest attaching to his mission in the great question of the connection of the Congo with the Great Eastern lakes. It appears that he followed a large river flowing out of Lake Tanganyika in a south-westerly direction, tracing its whole course, till he came upon a new lake, which he named 'Livingstone.' From this body of water a second large river runs westward, which the Lieutenant, having traced it for a considerable part of its length, believes to be the Congo. It would seem that he was unable to continue along the river on account of meeting with a tribe of hostile natives. He had to choose between fighting his way through these unfriendly tribes, with the risk of losing all his journals and papers, or of taking a different direction. The latter alternative seemed preferable, and though it prevented the absolute verification of his important discovery, he has personally no doubt that the stream flowing out of the Livingstone Lake and the Congo are one and the same. Lieutenant Cameron is expected to arrive in England in the middle of January. His splendid exploit (the *Academy* says) places him, without dispute, in the very first rank of African travellers. Excepting Livingstone and Silva Porto, he is the only European who has crossed the continent of Africa within the tropics. There is a wide space between the wanderings of Livingston and those of Tanganyika and the farthest points of Græcia and Ladialia respectively, while the rest of his route, except to Benguela on the coast, except where he crossed Livingstone's track from Loanda has never been traversed before by an Englishman."

An interesting discovery is reported from the territory of the Atrek, where the Russians, in reconnoitring some of the newly occupied districts, came upon the ruins of a long-buried and unknown city. The remains of several minarets, showing well preserved traces of their Saracenic architecture, afforded conclusive evidence of the Mohammedan character of the city, which must have been of great extent, and had evidently been occupied by a large and stationary population. The ruins are on the steps east of the Caspian Sea, where, according to the tradition current among the Turkomans of those regions, the country was once noted for its extreme fruitfulness and was irrigated by a canal connected with the Atrek. The remains of large tanks, and the traces found, by the Russians, of a very extensive system of pipes, from which excellent drinking-water can still be obtained, show the care with which abundant water-supplies had been secured for this mysterious city of a long past age of civilization. The Russian officers in command of the advanced column of troops, by whom the ruins were first visited, have forwarded to head quarters at St. Petersburg detailed reports of their discovery, together with copies of the inscriptions which admitted being deciphered, and these have now been submitted by the Imperial Government to competent authorities for interpretation.

the village is redempted by the lames or a
the sky. The reason of this state of
age" proceeds the writer, "is not to be
and in any peculiarities of the Russian
saint's character, though it frequently
tempts him to misuse his liberty, but
chiefly in the unfavourable position in which
has been placed by the new system of
administration, which makes him dependent
of the commune and on a number
of slaves whom he is obliged to pay out of
his own pocket. The rural commune has
unlimited power over both the person and
property of the peasant, so that he has
in reality only changed his master, and his
dependence on the commune is not
less bitter than his former state of
slavery. He is bound to pay

fixed sum to his former master as redemption-money for the house in which he lives and the land on which it stands, is, to a certain extent, restricted, his freedom of action, but it is rendered quite illusory by the circumstance that the land which he cultivates for himself and his family, and for which he pays, and which he has to dispose of at pleasure. Thus, man, after devoting all his care to the cultivation of a piece of land allotted to him, may find it in the following year transferred to the commune to another peasant, while himself gets in exchange a field which is perhaps not so well situated, or negligently cultivated. Nor is this all. The commune is responsible for the payments due from its peasants; and if any of these fall into arrears through the insufficiency of the means of the poorer members, those who are better off have to make up the deficiency, compelling which the commune seizes their horses and cow. Another restriction on the personal liberty of the peasant in Russia is the right of the commune to refuse him a pass when he wishes to seek service away from his village. The grant of these passes often depends on the arbitrary will of a clerk, who refuses it to those who are not of a certain class. It is very frequently happens that a man who has just been freed has to give it. It is a queer bribe happens as peasants who have obtained passes for St. Petersburg or Moscow are called back to some trifling reason; and if they refuse to return they are taken back by the police as common criminals, without even being given the opportunity of vindicating their innocence in the town. Such are the circumstances--without the slightest security for the produce of one's labour, and in constant fear of what the next day will bring forth--in which not hundreds, but millions, of people live in Russia.

“Dish Koota killed big rat in cook-room,” said the Portuguese butler, holding an enormous bandicoot by the tail, “What do you think it, Sare?” “Do with it?” “Don’t bore me—cook it if you like,” is the master’s disdainful reply. A dinner party follows in the evening. A dish marked with some mysterious name in the *menu* attracts general attention. Everybody tastes it, and pronounces it excellent—very delicate in flavour and decidedly piquant. The general impression is that it belongs to some class of rare and choice rabbit; upon enquiry on the following morning the host learns that he had been taken at his word, and that the bandicoot had duly figured at the banquet of the previous night. The incident sounds improbable, but a correspondent, who is conversant in strange kinds of food, tells us that this actually occurred recently in Bombay. Of course rat-eating is nothing new. “Nasty” indications like the Chinese are very far from being unknown to the French in Paris during the sieges. The rat is very kindly; and has been approved of an instance in which it was highly appreciated by persons who were not reduced to cannibalism. The correspondent cannot absolutely vouch for the story just told, we certainly can not conscientiously do so for the one about to be related. Amongst the scanty merchant fleet at anchor in an African harbour some years ago, were a schooner under Portuguese colours and a French barque, both known as old raddlers to the Port in question. On board the schooner, in utter disregard of the stern admonitions of Malthus and those few who have adhered in his unnatural doctrine, the rats had increased and multiplied to an extent that had become dangerous. It was found necessary therefore to smoke the vessel in order to destroy these unwelcome visitors. This operation is common enough, but is usually done with battened hatches and turning tar pots previously left in the lower hold, a fire of burning chillies was left in the hold; those only who have breathed the smoke of burning chillies can form an idea of their pungency. The crew of the schooner were of course landed on the first being lighted; the crew of the French barque were leeward were soon driven to the same, of which the French captain most angrily complained; but the latter was compromised by the presence of a great many dead rats on board. Most of the Europeans of the place were at the dinner, a very attractive looking dish tempted many of them to partake of it; this dish was prepared from the choicest of the dead rats, and it was pronounced excellent, until the fact occurred from what it had been prepared—

Indian Statesman.

It is manifest, therefore, whether Protestant or Catholic, is fittest to be a missionary to the heathen, and richest symbol of every virtue. Every man should be a smoker, and it is a sinner in addition to be a non-smoker, and it is already a sin to be a woman a snuff, she is already your friend and when you give an old man an ounce of tobacco, and ask him to smoke with you, he is half converted to your doctrine before you begin to speak. And if the old man and old woman are gained, the young man and young woman soon follow. Indeed missionaries might almost set forth on their labours with nothing but snuff-boxes, pipes and tobacco. These would at once be accepted as symbols of a higher civilisation than that of the heathen. What, also, so effectual as tobacco for

vanquishing heresy. The only heresy really dangerous to the spirituous Puritanism, which approves comradeship, is and man must be good fellows first if they are to not a noble being ultimately. Instead of speaking of the propagandist and the pipe, it might not improbably diminish the pipe, if it were a propagandist. Who is the true propagandist? The man who dares to smoke, or to chew without regard to the manyworms. Who is the true Catholic? He who has faith in tobacco as a universal anodyne for human woes, as a universal bond of human fellowship. It is not the frivolous tope who should be snuffers or smokers! But earnest mortals, who never forget duty in enjoyment, and who consent certain things into their pipe

worship which in themselves are idolatrous. Common is the notion in England that pleasure, simply as pleasure, is sinful; and it is the source of the hypocrisy for which the English are so justly hated. By reaction, too, it is one chief cause of the gross vice, the bestial drunkenness, the brutal crimes for which the English have attained such a horrible pre-eminence. But pleasure is the holiest adoration of Nature, the bountiful mother, who gives us the means of pleasure. Let the pipe, then, while still the ally of the propaganda, carry on its own mighty propaganda in harmony with the other nervous elements, which, however decreed, and however occasionally disastrous, are unappealable blessings.

A sceptical old gentleman at Beacon Falls, who heard for the first time the other day, that the earth turned round every twenty-four hours, sat up all that night to see the water run out of his well, and now knows better. — *American Paper.*

"Isn't that some ledder here for me?" inquired a German at the general delivery window of the Post Office the other day. "No—none here," was the reply. "Well, do 'isn' queer," he continued, getting his head into the window; "my neighbor gets sometimes dree letters in 'on day, and I got none. 'I says 'more taxes as he does, and I haff never got one ledder yet. How

ROYAL BARNHAMKE ROOT SHOW.—The twenty-sixth anniversary of this show, which has risen from a small exhibition of roots to one of the largest in the kingdom, was held on Saturday in the extensive rooms at Aldgate, belonging to Messrs. Sutton and Sons, the Queen's seedsmen. Her Majesty was among the exhibitors, although unsuccessful this year. Contributions were sent from both the Royal farms. Among the other exhibitors were the Dukes of Portland and Sutherland, the Marquis of Bristol, the Earls of Warwick and Harrington, Lord Calthorpe, Camoys, A. Hill, the Hon. R. Cavendish, the Hon. Mrs. Bay, the Hon. and Rev. A. Meade, Admiral Sir G. N. B. Middleton, Bart., Sir D. Cooch, M.P., Sir H. Dashwood, Bart., Sir Paul Hunter, Bart., Sir John Rose, Bart., Mr. H. Allsopp, M.P., Mr. J. Walter, M.P., Mr. G. Hermon, V.O., M.P., Colonel Peel, Professor Buckman, and most of the leading agriculturists in the country. A special feature this year was the collection of roots from the mangrove lands, but they did not vie with the other roots. The contributions were not quite up in weight to last year's standard, on account of the very wet season, but the collection, nevertheless, was very good both in quality and size. In the number of entries—820—the exhibition was far above any previous show, and nearly 13,000 roots were pitched. The long red mangels were especially noticeable, the collection being wonderfully fine. The exhibition altogether was exceedingly good, and the display of roots one of the finest ever brought together—all grown from Messrs. Sutton's seeds. Nearly 5,000 visitors were attracted to the show during the day, and among them were the Duke of Marlborough, Mrs. Walter, of Bearwood; Sir Paul Hunter, Bart., and several of the clergy and gentry from neighbouring parishes. The show was awarded the Royal diploma of 1880, and was given by the Royal seedsmen.—*London Standard*, Nov. 25th 1875.

A GALLANT Major of a scientific corps who is stationed at Lahore, and who is also known to be one of the most amiable of men, is, we understand, very savage just now at having been mistaken for a missionary under the following remarkable circumstances:—He is often in the habit of taking a contemplative evening stroll through our local garden, especially that portion devoted to natural history, where he leisurely watches the strange birds and beasts which we there keep in mild penal servitude. The other evening he had taken up his usual position at the pond-railings with his arms on the fence, and a cheroot in mouth, oblivious to all passing events, except the graceful pluming and ruffling of the wild-fowl and black-swans, when he had the misfortune to fall within the range of vision of the Timbuctoo Casowary which happened to be prowling round in search of a few screw-nails for supper. The idea of a feed on missionary fat and cost and hymn-book was once flashed across his massive skull, and with the most disastrous liftings of his horny beak he stealthily moved towards his prey. The manoeuvre was accomplished with perfect success, and though alarmed at last by the puffing of the cheroot, he once at last arrived fairly within range. His head was drawn back for one instant, then darted swiftly forwards towards the most vulnerable flank of the enemy. A startled yell burst from the Major, who angrily turned to confront some jocose human foe, but to his astonishment found himself in the presence of an immense nondescript bird, which deliberately made another dab at him. Nothing in the autumn manoeuvres being at all adapted to meet such an unconventional attack, there was no course open but a precipitate retreat, which might

swimming attitude on the earth, instead of his previous flying one. The enemy, which he had been furiously going through the purgatorial practice behind him now fairly triumphed over his carcass, and tried several times to left him-by, well, say the wiser band, to bear him to its corner and lay him out up for future emergencies. Failing in this, it inspected his hat, when to its intense disgust it found by his name written inside that he was not a missionary at all, but only a Major. It is reported to have given his body one furious kick and walked away. The Major was saved, but he has withdrawn his subscription to the Calcutta New Zoological gardens, and he can't think what he is to be keeping up for Cassowaries, when more useful fowls could be kept.

— Walter Rutherford.

"SENATOR, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried usually every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALPHEA.—To the Proprietors of 'NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS,'—your agent."

